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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

The Mob-Cap;

OR,

MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

Concluded.

When it was known that Mrs. Stanley's dwelling house was advertised for sale, to satisfy the demands of impatient creditors, there was much astonishment and more sorrow, for she was a woman universally beloved for her meekness, loving kindness and tender charities. The neighbors gathered in to question and condole, and great was the sympathy expressed for Clara's inconsolable grief. They did not know the secret burden that weighed her to the dust, and wondered much to see the young and elastic bowed down so heavily, while Mrs. Stanley seemed so calm and resigned. Fanny Morton was very sorry, and expressed herself on the occasion with all the depth of feeling of which her tranquil nature was capable, but Edward more than ever felt the immeasurable distance of their souls. Hers could not comprehend the depth and sensibility of his. The lightning of heaven, and the cold phosphorescent light of earth, are not more different in their properties. Mrs. Clifton came, but not with the crowd. She waited till others accused her of standing aloof from her favorites in their day of adversity. She came alone, leaving her carriage, her servants, and all the paraphernalia of her wealth behind her. Mrs. Stanley knew how to appreciate this delicacy, as well as the added deference and respect of her manners. She asked no questions—she offered no condolence—she came, she said, to solicit a favor, not to confer one. She wished to become purchaser of the beautiful cottage, whose situation she had so much admired. She had learned that her father had desired to become the owner of the lot, if Mr. Stanley ever disposed of it. She was anxious herself that it should not pass into other hands, and to secure their continuance in the neighbourhood.

"If by gratifying my father's known wish," continued Mrs. Clifton, her brilliant eyes softened by visible emotion, "I can relieve you, Mrs. Stanley, from, I trust, a transient embarrassment, I shall not consider myself less your debtor,—when the time comes that you desire to reclaim it, I will not withhold its restoration."

The tears, which sorrow had not wrung from Mrs. Stanley's eyes, now fell fast, from gratitude. She pressed Mrs. Clifton's hand in hers, and said, in a low voice,

"You have caused the widow's heart to sing for joy—may heaven reward you for your kindness."

Clara, incapable of restraining herself longer, threw her arms round her neck, and sobbed out, "Oh, madam, you have saved me from despair."

Mrs. Clifton, who attributed her words to the natural regret of a young and ardent heart, on the prospect of quitting the home of childhood, warmly returned the involuntary embrace, and bid her call back her smiles, and be ready to accompany her on the morrow in a botanical excursion. When she rose to depart, Edward rose also to accompany her home. He was no longer gloomy and reserved. He no longer looked upon her as an enchantress, moving high above him, in a region of inaccessible light and splendor, but as a woman, endowed with all the warm and lovely sensibilities of her sex—a being whom he might dare to love, though he could never hope to obtain,—who might forgive the homage, even though she rejected the worshipper. Had not the humility, always an accompaniament of deep and fervent passion, ruled his perceptions, he might have derived an inspiration for his hopes, from the softened language of her eyes, a language which others had not been slow in translating. They entered the magnificent saloon. The contrast its still gilded walls presented to the agitating scene they had left, was felt by both.

"Desolate is the dwelling of Morrir," said she, in an accent half sad and half sportive, "silence is in the house of her fathers."

"Dwells there no joy in song, white hand of the harp of Lutha?" continued Edward, in the same poetic language, and drawing the harp towards her. It is always delightful to find the train of our own thoughts pursued by a friend—proving that we think in unison. Mrs. Clifton felt this as she swept her hands over the chords, and called forth that sweet and impassioned melody peculiar to the daughters of Italy. She paused, and her dark eye rested a moment on the face of her auditor. It was partly shaded by his hand, and she saw that he was overcome by some powerful emotion. Again she sang, but her voice was low, and she ceased at length, as if weary of the effort.

"You seem spell-bound by the genius of silence," said she. "I should be sorry to break the charm."

"I know I must appear more than stupid," replied he, "when there is every thing around to inspire me. But my feelings have been deeply oppressed by anxiety, and the weight of anxiety has been removed by a debt of gratitude, which, however pleasing and gracefully imposed, is only too deeply felt."

"Oh! let not your pride be jealous of the happiness I have dared this day to purchase. What have I done for you and yours, half—half so precious to YOUR remembrance, as to *mine*? Your sister's tearful blessing, your mother's hallowed prayer!"

She spoke with such fervour and sensibility, and her countenance was lighted up with such an exalted expression, Edward was scarcely able to restrain the impetuous impulses of passion that urged him on. The confession trembled on his lips, but pride and poverty, two stern monitors, stood by his side, and forbade the avowal of his madness and presumption.

"No!" said he to himself, "let me live on in the silence and secrecy of hopeless devotion, rather than by unguarded rashness risk the loss of that confidence so dangerous, yet so delightful. She allows me to be her friend. Let me not dare aspire to be more."

Thus reasoned Edward Stanley, and thus he schooled the language of his lips—but the passion denied utterance in words, flashed from his eyes, and modulated every accent of his voice. He looked back upon this evening, passed alone with Mrs. Clifton, amidst the breathings of poetry and music, and exulted in the reflection that he had not committed himself by any act of imprudence he might hereafter vainly rue. Sometimes his feelings rose up against Clara, for the selfish vanity that had led her to sacrifice the fortune that might have placed him above the suspicion of mercenary motives, but her unappeasable sorrow for her transgression, would not allow him to cherish any resentment towards her. Sometimes too his conscience reproached him for the part he was acting towards Fanny, the idol of his boyish fancy—but every hour passed in her presence, convinced him that she looked upon him more as a brother than a lover, and wrapped in a mantle of constitutional indifference, she seemed scarcely aware of the wandering of his heart.

"Oh! I am *so* glad you are not going to leave us! I do not know how I should live without you and Clara."

Fanny's most ardent expression in joy and sorrow, was, "I am *so* glad—I am *so* sorry." It was a great deal for her to say—but she looked at Clara exactly as she did at him, and Edward, whose heart was now enlightened, felt that she did not love him, and he rejoiced in the conviction.

One evening, just between twilight and darker hour, he was returning from a long walk, when, a little before he left the woodland path, that led into the public road, he met an old woman muffled in a cloak and hood—he bowed and was passing on, when she accosted him in a voice which was not unknown, and approaching near to her, he knew by the spectacles gleaming through the shades, under the deeper shade of a mob-cap, his ancient friend of the stage coach, and he greeted her with great cordiality. She told him she was travelling about as usual, and had stopped in the village to make a visit to Mrs. Clifton, the grand daughter of her old friend.

"It is growing dark and late," said he, "let me see you safe to her house, for you have mistaken the path that leads to it."

"Stop a moment," cried she, "if you are not in too much haste, and let me rest on this log by the way side. I am old, and it wearies me to walk fast. Sit down, young man, and let me ask after your welfare. I have not forgotten your kindness to the aged, nor ever shall I."

Edward brushed the dust from the log with his handkerchief, and prepared a seat for her, with great reverence placed himself at her side.

"Come," said she, "I must soon be gone, but I want to know if I can serve you. I am an eccentric old creature, but I am well off in the world, and when I die, I cannot carry my money into the grave. I am told there is a pretty young girl in the neighborhood, whom you love, and would marry, if you were not poor. Do not blush to own it, for if it is so, and I can make you happy by my means, I shall bless the hour that brought us together, even near the end of my pilgrimage."

Her tremulous voice faltered, and she raised her handkerchief under her spectacles.

"Thank you, a thousand times, for your generous offer," replied Edward, much moved, "but indeed, madam, you are misinformed. I would not marry, if I could."

"Young man," cried she, "you are not sincere. The heart craves for a kindred heart. You would not live alone. Confide in me, and I will not betray you. Trifle with me, and you may lose a friend, whose professions are not lightly made. Tell me, do you not love the fair girl, whom they call the beauty of the village, or is it but a passing rumor that has reached my ears?"

Edward wondered at the interest this singular old woman expressed in his destiny, but he did not doubt its sincerity, and he would not repay it with dissimulation.

"No, madam, I do not love her, otherwise than with brotherly kindness. Where I *do* love, I cannot hope, and all your generosity cannot avail me there."

"Where?" said she. "I want no half confidences. The imagination of age is dull to that of youth. Tell me all, or nothing."

"There is one, then, with whom, were she poor, beggary would be a paradise, but whom fortune has placed so far beyond my reach, it would be madness to name, and presumption to aspire to. Sometimes, emboldened by her condescension, I have dared to think, had my lot been different—but no—it can never be—I need not say more—you know where your steps are bound."

A silence followed this avowal, and Edward was so much absorbed by his own feelings, as almost to forget the presence of his companion. At length she spoke.

"I do not see the great presumption of your hopes: if you mean the widow Clifton, I see nothing to make her beyond your reach, unless you choose yourself to put her up in the clouds. She is rich, it is true, but what does she want of riches in another? She has found no joy in wealth. I know the history of her marriage: it was not voluntary on her part, and brought no happiness—a state of splendid bondage. Why do you not at least learn from her, whether your love is hopeless? If I—an old woman—if my heart warmed towards you, the first moment I saw you, is her young bosom made of stone, that it cannot be melted, or impressed?"

"She has often spoken," said Edward, finding an increasing fascination in the subject, and drawing still nearer his aged friend, "of the loneliness of her destiny, and of the insufficiency of wealth to satisfy the cravings of the heart. These wild dreams dazzled my imagination, and gilt the future with the hues of heaven. But the dread of being banished from her presence, of incurring the displeasure of one who has been the benefactress of our family—you, who are now in the winter of your days, can have no conception of the strength of these mental conflicts—this warring of fire and ice."

"I have not forgotten the memories of youth," she answered; "and impassive as you believe me, there is an image cherished in my breast, whose traits the waves of oblivion can never efface, nor the snows of age ever chill. Few can love as I have loved; and love with me, is immortal as the divine spark that lights up this perishing frame.

She leaned trembling against the shoulder of Edward, who reproached himself for calling up emotions so sublime in their strength, thus glowing and triumphant, amidst the ruins of beauty and youth. He drew her cloak more closely around her, and warned her that the night dew was falling.

"You are right," said she, rising; "I was forgetting I am not young like you."

They walked slowly on, in the direction of Mrs. Clifton's house.

"May I not ask the name of the friend, to whose kindness I am so much indebted?" cried he.

"Oh," replied she, laughing, "I thought every body knew Aunt Bridget; for I am one of those universal aunts, whom every body knows, and no body cares for. My property is my own, and I have a right to bequeath it wherever I please—I have chosen you as my heir, and you may consider yourself equal in fortune to widow Clifton, or any other widow in the land. Not a word of thanks—no gratitude—at least, till legal measures are taken to secure it to your possession."

"Singular and generous being," said Edward, beginning to believe that her brain was somewhat unsound, "what have I done to excite so romantic an interest, and what can I do to prove myself worthy of it?"

"Be sincere—truth is the only bond of love, and concealment with friends is falsehood."

They had now reached the gate of the avenue.

"You will not go in?"

"No," said he, "I cannot see her tonight; to-morrow, perhaps,—shall I see you then?"

"I cannot tell what the morrow will bring forth. But one thing let me say, young man, ere we part. You must plead your own cause, and not expect it will be done by me. If you have not moral courage and manly spirit sufficient to meet the consequences, whatever they may be, you merit the downfall of your hopes, and the humiliation of your pride."

She closed the gate, and Edward watched her dark, shrouded figure slowly threading the winding path, and almost imagined he had been with one of those sybilline priestesses, who opened their lips in prophecy, and shadowed the mystic outlines of futurity. "Whatever she may be," thought he, "I will be guided by her counsel, and abide by the result."

As he drew near his own home, and saw the lights shining so quietly and brightly through the trees, that quivered gently as in a golden shower, and thought how tranquilly the hearts of its inmates now beat, secure from the fear of being driven from that love-hallowed home—when he reflected that for this peace, so beautifully imaged in the scene before him, they were indebted to the very being whose recollection excited the throbbings of a thousand pulses in his heart and in his brain,—gratitude so mingled with and chastened his love, that every breathing became a prayer for her happiness, even if it were to be purchased at the sacrifice of his own.

He saw Clara through the window, seated at a table, with some object before her, which was shaded by the branches, but her attitude was so expressive, that he stood a moment to contemplate her figure. Her hands were clasped in a kind of exstacy, and her cheeks were coloured with a bright crimson, strikingly contrasting with their late pallid hue. Something hung glittering from her fingers, upon which she gazed rapturously one moment,—then, bending forward the next, she seemed intent upon what was placed before her. He opened the door softly; she sprung up, and throwing her arms round him, cried in accents of hysterical joy—

"Dear brother—the trunk is found—there it is; oh! I am *so* happy!" And she wept and laughed alternately.

There indeed it was—the identical trunk—whose loss occasioned so much sorrow, with its red morocco covering and bright nails untarnished. Edward rejoiced more for Clara's sake than his own—for her remorse, though salutary to herself, was harrowing to him.

"Explain this mystery, dear Clara, and moderate these transports. How have you recovered the lost treasure?"

"Oh! it was the strangest circumstance! Who do you think had it, but Mrs. Clifton, that angel sent down from heaven, for one especial blessing. You know I went there to day, about the time you took the walk in the woods. My heart was so full of grief for my folly, and gratitude for her kindness, I thought it would have burst, and I told her all: no, not quite all—for I could not bring myself to tell her that it contained your property: her eye seemed to upbraid me for betraying the trust;—but again it beamed with joy, because she could restore to me both sacred relics."

Here she held up the beads, now a thousand times more precious to her than all the chains in the world.

"The pedlar called there, after he left me. She recognized the trunk; as it bore the name of a friend."

Edward's cheek burned with emotion for his own name—Edward Stanly—was wrought upon the velvet lining, but Clara went breathlessly on:

"She gathered from him the history of the beads, and purchased them both, that she might on some future day have the pleasure of restoring them. She understood the sacrifice my foolish vanity had made, and anticipated the repentance that would follow. Is she not a friend, the best and the kindest? and ought we not to love her as our own souls? And can you forgive me, Edward—will you forgive me, though I fear I never shall be able to pardon myself?"

"Forgive you, my sister? Let me only see once more the sweet, unaffected girl, who was the object of my approbation as well as my love, and I ask no more."

He now examined the secret recesses of the trunk, and found the papers safe and untouched. Their value transcended his most sanguine expectations. He could redeem the paternal dwelling, meet the demands which had involved them in distress, and still find himself a comparatively rich man.

Clara ran out of the room, and bringing back the chain—the "cause of all her wo,"—she put it in a conspicuous corner of her work box.

"I will never wear this paltry bauble again," cried she; "but I will keep it, as a memento of my vanity, and a pledge of my reformation. I will look at it a few moments every day, as the lady did upon the skeleton of her lover, to remind me of the sins of mortality."

When Clara had left them, with a joyous 'good night,' Mrs. Stanley drew her chair next to her son's, and looked earnestly in his face.

"There is something I ought to mention," said she, "and yet I cannot bear to damp your present satisfaction. I have been told of an intended marriage, which I fear much will disappoint your fondest hopes. I trust, however, you have too much honest pride, to suffer your feelings to pray upon your happiness."

Edward started up, and pushed his chair against the wall, with a violent rebound.

"I cannot bear, it mother—I believe it would drive me mad after all I have dared to dream to night. I might, perhaps, live without her, but I could not live to see her married to another. Fool, credulous fool that I was, to believe that dotard's prophecy."

He sat down again in the chair, which Clara had left, and throwing his arms across the table, bent his face over them, and remained silent.

"Alas! my son," cried Mrs. Stanley, "I feared it would be so, Mr. Morton feels for you the tenderness of a father, but"——

"Mr. Morton, did you say?" cried Edward, starting up again, at the risk of upsetting chairs, tables, and lamps—"I am out of my senses; and is it Fanny Morton who is going to be married?"

The sudden change in his countenance, from despair to composure, quite electrified Mrs. Stanley. She could not comprehend such great and sudden self control.

"Mr. Morton tells me," she continued, "that Fanny is addressed by a gentleman of wealth and respectability, and one who is every way a desirable connection. He has learned from Fanny, that no engagement subsisted between you, but he seemed apprehensive that your affections were deeply interested, and wished me to soften the intelligence as much as possible."

Edward smiled. "Tell Mr. Morton I thank him for his kind consideration, but no one can rejoice in Fanny's prospects more than I do."

Mrs. Stanley was bewildered, for she had not dreamed of his present infatuation.

"I cannot understand how resignation can be acquired so soon, especially after such a burst of frenzy. I fear it is merely assumed to spare my feelings."

"I cannot feign, dear mother, though I may conceal. Dismiss all fears upon this subject, for were Fanny to live a thousand years in all her virgin loveliness—if nature permitted such a reign to youth and beauty—she would never be sought after as the bride of your son."

He kissed his mother, and bade her a hasty 'good night,' anxious to avoid explanations on a subject which had already agitated him so much.

The next day, when he reflected on his extraordinary interview with the old lady of the stagecoach, and her incredible promises in his behalf, he became more than ever convinced of her mental hallucination. Yet there was too much *method* in her madness, if madness indeed existed, to allow him to slight the impressions of her words. He was now independent, and hopes that before seemed presumptuous, now warmed every pulsation of his being.

"Shall I even now follow the sybil's counsel?" said he to himself, as he bent his steps at evening towards Mrs. Clifton's door, but the moment he entered her presence, Aunt Bridget, her promises, and the world itself, were forgotten. She met him with a smile, but there was a burning glow on her cheek, and a hurried glance of her eye, that indicated internal agitation. She attempted to converse on indifferent topics, but her thoughts seemed to wander, and she at length became silent.

"I saw a friend of yours last night," said he, with much embarrassment, for he knew not whether his confession were unrevealed. "She is very singular, but extremely interesting in her eccentrics. Is she with you yet?"

"She is, and will be with us whenever you desire. Yet I would first speak with you, Mr. Stanley, and communicate an intelligence which I trust will not cost me the withdrawal of your friendship. You have known me rich, surrounded with all the appliances of wealth and fashion, and, as such, envied and admired. My fortune has been transferred into the hands of another, and you see me now, destitute of that tinsel glare, which threw a radiance around me, which was not my own. Flatterers may desert me, but friends—I trust I may retain."

She extended her hand with an involuntary motion, and the glow forsook her cheek.

"Your fortune gone," exclaimed Edward, "and mine restored."

The next moment he was kneeling at her feet. In no other attitude could he have expressed the depth of that passion he now dared to utter. What he said he knew not—he only felt that he was breathing forth the hoarded and late hopeless love, of whose extent he had never before been fully conscious.

"Am I then loved for myself alone?" cried Mrs. Clifton; "by one, too, from whom I have vainly waited this avowal, to justify my preference?"

She bowed her head upon the hands that Edward was clasping in his own, as if her soul shared the humility of his devotion. Who would have recognized the gay and brilliant heiress, who once revelled in the cold halls of fashion, in this tender and passionate woman?

"Oh!" exclaimed she, when the feeling of both became sufficiently calm for explanation, "Were I still the child of affluence, I might have vainly looked for the testimony of that love, which the vassal of love was so long a rebel to, to truth and to nature. And now," added she, rising, "let me not, in the fulness of my heart's content, forget your old friend, who is waiting, no doubt, with impatience, to greet you. You will probably be surprised to learn that she is the lawful inheritor of my fortune, and that all I have been so profusely lavishing, was her just due."

She smiled at Edward's unutterable look of astonishment and closed the door. He was left but a few moments to his own bewildered thoughts, when the door again opened, and Aunt Bridget entered, in the same ancient cloak and hood, which seemed to be a part of herself.

"Wisest and best of counsellors," said he, advancing to meet her, and leading her to a seat on the sofa—"to you I owe the blessings of this hour. It was surely a propitious star that shone upon me when I first seated myself beside you that memorable night. Had you not come to prove your claim to her wealth, the spell that bound me would not yet have been broken, and a wall of separation might still have arisen between hearts that have met and blended, and will continue to mingle through eternity"——

Aunt Bridget turned away her head, and seemed suddenly to have lost the gift of speech.

Somewhat alarmed at her unusual silence, especially as he felt her shaking and trembling under the folds of her cloak, he leaned over her and tried to untie her hood, so as to give her air. Fearing she would fall into a fit, as she continued to tremble still more violently, he burst the ribbons asunder, for the knots seemed to tighten under his fingers, and the cloak, hood and mob-cap fell off simultaneously—the large green spectacles too dropped from the eyes, which, laughing and brilliant, now flashed upon his own—and the arms which had been extended to support a far different personage, were folded in transport around the graceful form of Mrs. Clifton.

"Will you forgive me?" cried she, when she raised those beaming eyes from his shoulder, "the wily deception I have ever practised? Will you forgive me for continuing a disguise through love which commenced from eccentric motives? Young and unprotected, I have sometimes found safety in this disfiguring garb. Like the Arabian monarch, I like occasionally the covering of a mask, that I may be able to read the deep mysteries of human nature. But my masquerade is over—I have now read all I wish ever to learn. Promise not to love me less because the doom of riches still clings to me; and I will pledge life and fame, that you shall find in Aunt Bridget, a faithful, true and loving wife."

WHY IGNORANCE AND CRIME ARE CONNECTED.

1. Man is made to know. This is the object of his being; and if he is not educated, he cannot fulfil this high destiny, and must necessarily from the very nature of his existence, go through life unprepared, dissatisfied and miserable. And the miserable easily fall into vice.

2. Dr. Johnson was once asked—"who is the most unhappy man?" The reply of the sage was, "the man who cannot read on a rainy day." The wisdom of this saying came from close observation, and a thorough knowledge of our nature.

3. We may lay it down as a universal maxim having as few exceptions as any of the general truths which men have recorded—that uneducated mind is educated vice. The ignorant man is shunned by the better part of the community, and left in low society; left ignorant of his own nature, of his institutions and of his Creator. He lives in error, for the truth he knows not.

4. I was once walking in a park with a friend and on one of the trees was nailed this notice:

"*All Dogs found in this Park will be shot.*"

Said my friend, "if dogs cannot read, they are pretty badly off here." Now the Creator has written his laws not only on the trees, but in the arching heavens, on the green earth, and into the very mind and form of men; and if man cannot read, he is pretty badly off here—worse off than the dog, for he has a master to read for him, but man owns no master.

5. If in the darkness of night the sun should stop and be seen no more, how soon would men devour each other and desolation reign. So if knowledge should sink from the earth, and men no more have the light of education, how suddenly would we change to savages. It is education that gives liberty to nations, and virtue and happiness to individuals.

6. There is a voice coming from every tomb and every living tongue which tells us that man needs knowledge to govern his appetites and passions, and to render him happy.

Connubial Repartee—"I don't see what I married you for—you're as ugly as sin," said a husband to his wife, "can you tell?"

"Laud yes! because I look so much like your family." *Boston Sun.*

Prayer, like Johnathan's bow, returns not empty. Some prayers indeed have a longer voyage than others; but then return with a richer lading at last.

Quarterly.

SPEECH OF MR. RAYNER,

(OF HERTFORD,)

Delivered in the House of Commons of North Carolina, December 14, 1838, on the Resolutions of Instruction to our Senators in Congress.

Mr. RAYNER said, he regretted to see so strong a disposition to repress discussion on this subject. For himself, he invited discussion, although it was not with the vain hope of influencing the opinions of the house that he rose to express his sentiments on the resolutions under consideration. In fact, sir, said Mr. R., from the experience which I have had, I have discovered that this house is so averse to discussion on any subject, so impatient under debate, that were I to consult the wishes of a majority here, I should keep my seat and suffer a silent vote to be taken. And, by the way, I will remark, that I believe the disposition which usually prevails in our Legislature to repress discussion, is one of the main causes of that apathy of feeling which pervades our state; for it is to our legislative assemblies that the people of this country look for information on all great and leading subjects; it is thence that tone is imparted to public feeling, and, to use a figure of the Missouri Senator, it is there that on all great questions the "ball is put in motion." I know, sir, that we are accused by the English travellers who visit our country, with being a nation of incessant talkers; we are ridiculed for our long and tedious harangues, and are accused of sacrificing sense for sound. This is, in a great measure, true; but still I look upon it as inseparably connected with the nature of our institutions. Ours is a government of the people. In order that they may be enabled to judge correctly in the exercise of the vast powers committed to their charge, it is necessary that information on political subjects should be disseminated among them, and from no source can this information be so cheaply and conveniently obtained, as from the halls of legislation, which are as so many *foci* from which radiate the rays of information into every portion of our extended country. Discussion, then, so far from being deprecated, should be encouraged, for it is by the conflict of opinion that truth is elicited; it is by a free and unrestricted interchange of opinion, by a calm and considerate comparison of our respective views, that we may be enabled to select that which is right, and discard that which is wrong; for we have fortunately made the discovery in this country, that the most abstruse and knotty questions can be solved without an appeal to force; what formerly had to be cut with the sword, we have become enabled in this country, to untie by the more peaceful but not less powerful agency of argument and reason. It is for this reason, therefore, that I invite discussion on this occasion, and he who attempts to repress it, must either doubt the tenability of his position, or must disbelieve that celebrated aphorism of Mr. Jefferson, that "error is harmless, while truth is left free to combat it." I therefor hope that those who are unwilling or unable to bring any argument to the discussion of this question, will interpose no obstacle to those who wish to test the truth of the positions assumed in the resolutions just read, by the touchstone of argument.

In coming to the discussion of this question, Mr. Chairman, I should be guilty of the grossest presumption, if I were to pretend that I could present any original striking view in regard to it. It is a question, on which the most giant intellects of our country have been brought in conflict, and on which the very storehouses of argument seem to have been exhausted. It is a question on which the editorial pen has been wielded until it has become blunted with use; over which the statesman and student have consumed the midnight oil, and on which the tongue of eloquence has been wearied with argument and declamation. But still, sir, it is a subject on which the public appetite is not yet satiated, and on which the public vision calls for "more light."

In the remarks, Mr. Chairman, which I design to offer on the present occasion, I shall mostly confine myself to the consideration of the 3rd resolution, which relates to the Sub-Treasury, and shall allude to the others only as they present a connection with the subject under consideration; and although I shall avoid personalities, although I shall not travel out of my way to pass any strictures upon those who administer the government, yet, when it becomes necessary to the proper explanation of my position, I shall speak like a freeman, and as the representative of freemen.

The preamble to the resolutions states that "a great crisis has arrived in the political history of our country." This, sir, I presume, is a position which no one will deny, for it is conceded on all hands, as well by those who maintain the affirmative of the propositions contained in the resolutions, as by those who maintain the negative. It is admitted by all, that the body politic is in a diseased condition; it is admitted by all that something is necessary to be done, and all eyes are turned towards the Federal Government for relief. And, sir, according to the rules which apply to the physical constitution of the human body, I deem it necessary to a proper treatment of the disease, that we should examine into the causes which predisposed the patient thereto.

When the late President of the United States was elevated to power in 1829, among the other happy auspices under which he assumed the reins of government, he found the country in the enjoyment of a currency, not surpassed in soundness or uniformity by any ever known to the commercial world. That, sir, was a happy era in the history of our country; every branch of industry was in a flourishing and prosperous condition, labor was receiving the reward of its toil, and the country seemed calmly marching on to that high destiny for which Providence had designed her. Gen. Jackson himself, around whom the democracy of the nation had rallied with so much enthusiasm, seemed to present in his elevation, the entire success of Republican principles, and the final overthrow of Federal usurpations. And although then too young to exercise the right of suffrage, yet no youthful heart beat with more rapture than mine at the evidence which I thought the people of this country had given, of their gratitude for his services, and of their admiration of the principles he professed. But events soon proved that they who had elevated him to power, had, in attempting to avoid Scylla, run the ship of state upon Charybdis. Passing over the flagrant outrage which he soon attempted upon the conventional rules of society, we will come to that which is more immediately connected with the subject now under consideration. It is a part of the political history of that period, that during the very first year of his administration, a correspondence took place between the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ingham, and the President of the United States Bank, the object of which, on the part of the former, was to effect the removal of one Jeremiah Mason from the presidency of the branch of the United States Bank at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire. The President of the Bank repelled the attempt, with a boldness and regard to public duty, which present a strong contrast to his late conduct, in entering into an alliance with those who have been so long pursuing him with such unrelenting vengeance. Gen. Jackson's opinions in regard to a National Bank, previous to that time, were not distinctly known; at all events, that question entered not into the many causes which conduced to his elevation; but no sooner had the President of that institution dared to exercise an unquestioned privilege, than the war whoop was sounded, and all good men and true were called upon to rally for the fight. Consequently, in his first message to Congress, he gave the alarm, and advanced the startling and unfounded assertion, that the institution had failed in effecting one of the main objects of its creation, viz: the "furnishing a uniform and sound currency." As an evidence, however, that this objection was founded, not upon constitutional scruples, but upon the design to supplant the Bank then existing, by one to be governed, managed and controlled by the Executive, he further suggested in the same message, "whether one founded upon the credit and revenue of the government, might not be devised." Notwithstanding the condemnation which this projet met with from his own friends, still, with that obstinacy and self will with which he never failed to pursue a favorite object, he continued to persevere, and like a fiery steed, became more impatient the more he was attempted to be restrained. He assumed the same ground of hostility to the then existing Bank, and of perference for his Treasury Bank, in the Message of 1830 '31. In July, '32, he vetoed the bill passed by Congress for rechartering the Bank, not on constitutional grounds, but because its provisions were not framed to suit his own arbitrary and despotic will. As an evidence of this, in his veto he says:

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe upon our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the states, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

With these matters of record staring him in the face, how can any one be so blind or incredulous, as not to believe that the main design of General Jackson, from the commencement of his warfare against the United States Bank, was to erect on its ruins a great Government Bank, to be wielded by the Executive? But perhaps I may be told, that Gen. Jackson has retired to the shades of private life, and that this administration is not responsible for his acts, and is not bound to carry out his designs. But, sir, the present incumbent came in office pledged to "follow in the footsteps of his predecessor." It is well known that that declaration of his was used as an electioneering argument in his behalf, and it is evident that the whole financial policy of this administration is regulated with a view to suit the peculiar notions of the President—the devoted adherence which they exhibit for his favorite schemes, shows that the growl of the lion is still sounding in their ears.

The anticipated downfal of the United States Bank opened a field for speculation, and presented a vacuum in the banking system to be filled by other institutions. The impetus thus given to banking enterprize, received additional force from the removal of the deposites which took place in October 1833. In fact, sir, I believe that that high handed measure was one of the principal and moving causes of that financial derangement, which has proven to the country "the direful spring of woe unnumbered." Looking back to the circumstances under which that act was done, it would seem impossible, if the fact were not fresh in our recollections, that the Chief Magistrate of a free people ever should have dared to set the law at such utter defiance, and still be enabled to retain his power. The Bank charter, which was in every sense of the word, an act of Congress, passed with all the due requisitions, and which was the recorded law of the land, directs that the public monies should be deposited in the United States Bank unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the the Treasury,—and that he, when making any change in such place of deposite, should be held responsible to Congress for his reasons. The law did not hold the President responsible to Congress, neither did it hold the Secretary responsible to the President, but recognized a direct relation between the Secretary of the Treasury and the representatives of the people, in regard to his disposition of the public funds. But despite all those restrictions which the law had thrown around executive interference, Gen. Jackson dared, in the plenitude of his power, to drive from office a man of Roman firmness, who would not do his bidding,—to put in his place a servile miscreant, who has since been clothed with the crime of justice as the reward of his prostitution,—and thus thrusting his unhallowed hands into the treasury of the nation, he took the public money from the custody of the law, and placed it in favorite banks of his own selection. And, sir, for what? Why, he says in his manifesto, "to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise!" Who constituted him the guardian of public morals? Why, the great head of the Celestial Empire, who styles himself the Father of his People, and upon whose nod the life and death of his subjects depend, could not lay claim to more unlimited authority. But the most cogent reason I ever could find, was that with which he solaced the quaking wretches who cowered around him, in dread of the anticipated burst of popular indignation which they expected to follow. "I take the responsibility" was his daring and despotic declaration. Can the annals of despotism show an instance of more utter disregard for all the restraints of constitution and law? Nero could not have bid more defiance to the popular will when setting Rome on fire; Nicholas of Russia could say no more, when ordering the patriotic Poles to the mines of Siberia.

The destruction of the United States Bank, as before remarked, left a vacuum to be filled, which soon excited a spirit of speculation; and when it became apparent that the public deposites were in market, and could be obtained without interest, to be used as a fund for extending their loans, the mania for banking pervaded the county throughout its whole extent. This disposition for banking speculation, received additional encouragement from the consideration, that there would soon be no United States Bank in operation to regulate the conduct and check the over-issues of the state banks. As an evidence of the truth of this position, we have only to examine an official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in January 1837, from which it appears that a similar state of things took place in 1811—1815, the interval between the expiration of the first bank charter, and the re-establishment of a similar institution. In January 1811, there were but 89 banks in the Union, while in 1815, there were 208—an increase of 119 banks in four years. In 1816 the late bank went into operation, and although the period between 1815 and 1830 was one of unusual prosperity in our country, and in which the wants and population of our people had nearly doubled, still, at the latter date, the number had increased to only 320—an increase of but 112 in fifteen years, while there was a Bank of the United States in operation; whereas, in the four years in which there had been no national bank in existence, we have seen that the number had increased 119.—and that at a period, too, when the commercial wants of the country required much less banking capital than at any time during the latter period. But, sir, let us look at the state of things which ensued immediately on the removal of the deposites. We find by reference to the same report, that the number of banks, which in 1830 was 320, with

Capitals of - -	145.000.000
Circulation, - -	61,000.000
Deposites, - -	55.000.000
Loans and Discounts,	200.000.000

had, in the six years ending Jan. 1836, increased to the enormous amount of 567 in number, with

Capitals of - -	231,000.000
Circulation, - -	140,000,000
Deposites, - -	115,000.000
Loans and discounts,	457.000,000

Now if this state of things, this great and excessive increase of the banking business of the country, has twice taken place upon the destruction of the United States Bank, and the deposite of the public moneys in the state banks, is it not reasonable to suppose that the latter was the moving and primary cause? Well, sir, what was the result of this banking mania? Why, the question with the banks was, which should loan out most money, which should realize the most profitable investment to the stockholders. Moreover, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in a circular issued to the deposite banks shortly after the removal, urged them to discount freely for the accommodation of the community. And, sir, they did discount freely; they flooded the country with paper; they excited a spirit of never before witnessed in this country; and this bloated and unhealthy state of things, which the prudent and cautious viewed with alarm, was hailed by the Administration and its organs as an evidence of unrivalled prosperity, which was the result of their financial skill. The natural consequence of this plethoric state of the currency, was an inordinate rise in the price of every marketable commodity; speculation was on tiptoe, and excessive overtrading was the inevitable result. From an official document printed by order of Congress, it appears that the imports into the United States, for the year ending September 1830, amounted to 70,000.000 dollars, and in 1836 they had increased to $190.000.000; showing an increase of 270 per cent. in the course of six years; while the exports for the same period had increased only 174 per cent.—being in 1830, $73,000.000, and in 1836, $128.000.000, and in 1836, $128.000.000; thus showing an increase of imports over the exports to the amount of ninety-six per cent. By which calculation, it will be seen that, during the year ending September '36, the imports exceeded the exports to the amount of $61,000.000. No less startling was the speculation in the public lands. By official communications made to Congress on the subject, it will be seen, that the sales of the public lands, which amounted in 1833 to about $3,000,000, arose in '35 to 14, and in '36 to the prodigious sum of $23,000,000. Was it not apparent, from this state of things, that the country had overtraded beyond its wants or its means, and that re-action must speedily follow? But still, sir, no other cry was heard, no other song was sung, but glory! glory! "to the greatest and best of men!"

In order to obtain a basis for these immense banking operations, specie was required, and to obtain for the country more than its proportionate part of the specie of the commercial world, it had to be drawn from some other quarter. But how was this to be done when the balance of trade was, and consequently the exchanges should have been, decidedly against us? Why, sir, owing to the artificial demand for specie here, it had to be brought into the country contrary to the natural course of trade, and was actually forced into the country at a premium, when, according to the usual laws of commerce, it ought to have been travelling in the other direction.* The credit which we had abroad was converted into specie, and it brought to this country to be used as a basis for banking operations, and capitalists in England sent their money here to find a more profitable investment in American stocks. Again, the French indemnity, which was paid in February, 1836, instead of being paid to the claimants here, in bills to be drawn for accordingly—which would have been to the holders a more desirable and profitable operation—was, by the command of those in power, actually imported in metal, with the vain hope of realizing the golden age, which the political prophets of the Jackson school had foretold as the sure result of his efforts to restore "the constitutional currency."

This unnatural conversion of the precious metals by the forced action of the Government, from the destination to which the laws of commerce would have carried them, continued till it aroused the dormant power of the Bank of England.

The drain for specie which gradually had reached its coffers, at length made such heavy inroads upon it, that the managers of that institution, who had so long been puzzled to account for it, at length discovered in the summer of 1836, that we had been draining them of their specie,† not according to the laws of trade, but actually on credit, and they immediately took steps to prevent it, by raising the rate of their interest, first in June '36 to 4½, and at length in August following to 5 per cent.

About the same time the Bank of England discovered the amount of American credits in England, and of American paper afloat ‡ and the immense engagements of the American houses, from this circumstance:—the Bank having raised its rate of interest above the market standard, and having on hand certain funds which were thus likely to lie idle and unemployed, let it out upon agency to the brokers and money dealers of London, to find investment at the market rate of interest. The agents thus employed, supposing that they could not invest it more profitably than discounting the paper of the American houses, which was so rife in the market, let out millions with an accommodation equal to the avidity with which it was sought. These bills thus discounted, were sent to the Bank for security; and the Bank thus discovering that we were not only draining them of their specie, but that we were willing to purchase at high prices every article of manufacture and every species of marketable commodity, if we could do so upon credit—immediately took steps to counteract this unnatural state of things. The managers of that institution discovered, that if matters thus continued, they must suspend discounting altogether, or suffer their coffers to be exhausted—and having cause to doubt the solvency of the millions of American paper afloat, immediately gave orders to reject it for the future. The news produced consternation and alarm among the commercial community here; for our merchants then saw that they would not only be pressed for the payment of the immense balances due by them abroad, but that they would have to provide immediately for many millions of returned bills. And how was this to be done? Their credit was gone, our stocks had by this time become a drug in the English market, and there was no other course left but a resort to the vaults of our banks for specie.

Well, sir, how were the praiseworthy efforts of our merchants to sustain the credit of the country abroad, met by the constituted authorities of the government? Did the Executive lend them a helping hand? No, sir; carrying out his favorite theory, that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break," he turned his back upon remonstrances of our people, and shut his ears against the voice of distress. Just about the time that our credit began to be shaken abroad, the late President of the United States issued his famous specie circular, requiring payment for the public lands to be made in gold and silver. This measure was no less disastrous in its results, than it was vindictive and arbitrary in its character. In fact, sir, I look upon it as one of the most unauthorized and despotic measures which marked his tyrannical career. It was an arbitrary assumption on the part of the Executive, of power, not executive, but strictly legislative in its character. The Constitution expressly declares that Congress, not the Executive, "shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or property belonging to the United States." But by the specie circular, the President did not attempt to execute any rule or regulation which Congress had made in regard to the public domain, but dared himself to make a regulation, which was not only legislative its character, but which was in express violation of a regulation which Congress had made on the very same subject; for in 1816 Congress had taken this matter under its consideration, and passed a joint resolution, declaring that the notes of specie-paying state banks should be equally receivable, with gold and silver, and the notes of the United States Bank, in payment of all dues to the government. Under this resolution, the uniform practice of the government had ever been, to leave it discretionary with the public debtor to make payment in either of the kinds of money therein specified. Not only so: at the very session of Congress which expired only seven days before the issuing this circular, a proposition was introduced into the Senate by the great currency tinker, T. H. Benton, declaring that nothing but gold and silver should be received in payment for the public lands, which proposition was voted down almost unanimously, none but the mover voting for it.

This circular, which had its origin in a vindictive disregard of the constitution and the law, was equally destructive in its consequences. The western banks, in order to get in their specie, were compelled to curtail their discounts; the merchants in the interior were thus rendered unable to meet their engagements to the merchants in the eastern cities, at a time when the latter were sorely pressed with their foreign debts. The eastern banks were unable to assist them, for their vaults were daily draining, in order to procure specie for the purchase of western lands; and thus specie was travelling from the sea-board to the interior, when it ought to have been going in a contrary direction, and this according to a forced and unnatural state of trade, similar to that which brought specie to this country from England, at a time when the laws of commerce required that the thing should have been reversed. No other course was left but a run upon the banks; a suspension of specie payments followed, business was prostrated, industry paralyzed, labor turned out of employ, capital hoarded, and distress, embarrassment and confusion pervaded the land.

I have thus, Mr. Chairman, endeavoured to establish the first proposition of the third resolution, that it is the "fatal experiment of this and the past Administration," which is "the main source of that derangement in the currency, and prostration of commercial credit, which have been so severely felt of late in every branch of industry." To remedy this state of things, Congress was assembled at the extra session, and then was announced this last item in the series, this sub-Treasury system.

I will now proceed, sir, to state the causes of my opposition to this measure. In the first place, I am opposed to it because it is an experiment—because it conflicts with the established usage of the government, from its origin to the present time. Not that I would be understood as being opposed to all reform, to all improvement in the science of government; for while I would adapt our government and institutions to the gradual improvement of the age and the progress of civilization—still I am unwilling to break in upon old and established usages, "for light and transient causes;" least of all would I discard them when they have fully answered all the purposes of their adoption. But, sir, it is not only an experiment, but it is another expedient of the same men, or their regular "successors in office," who have already plunged the country into such embarrassments, and who are driven to this last alternative as an effort to relieve themselves from the "pitiless storm" of popular opinion, whose "peltings" they are beginning to feel. Then if the principle is wrong, then established usages which have abided the test of time—whose utility and adaptation to the purposes of their design have been fully proven—should be laid aside, with a view of substituting in their stead "untried expedients," (which is a proposition, I presume, no one will deny, unless it be an advocate of those levelling doctrines which scout at the idea of veneration for the established institutions of the age)—if, I say, the principle itself is wrong how much more unwise is it, to entrust the administration of a new and untried system, so very important in its character, to the same men who have proven themselves so utterly incapable of conducting the most simple operations of government—who have manifested such utter disregard for the popular will—and whose only object seems to be, the maintainment of themselves in power, although at the sacrifice of the best interests of their country. Knowing these men as well as I do, I cannot, sir, *I cannot* consent to trust them with the administration of any system; least of all, one in which is involved the whole fiscal concerns of the nation. If they must be trusted, for God's sake let it be with something else than the money of the country, for they have already proven themselves least of all worthy to be trusted on that score. Fatal experience has taught us, that their only god is gold, their only principle of action, selfish, sordid interest.

But I am opposed to it on still more substantive grounds. I believe it will increase the already overwhelming power of the Executive, which, in the language of the 7th resolution, has "increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be diminished." I know, that in the estimates contained in the bill for establishing the system, the position is assumed, that it will require an additional cost of only a few thousand dollars, and the additional employment of but few more officers. But we all know how estimates in the commencement of any work nearly always fall short of the truth—particularly when those estimates are made by the friends of the measure, with a view to gloss over its imperfections and to present it in the most agreeable shape. Experience always proves, that it is a much easier matter to arrange the details of any system, or to fix the cost and labour of any great enterprize, with pen, ink and paper, than it is to confine the expense within previous estimates, in carrying it into actual and successful operation. There is not a rail-road established, or any great work of public improvement executed, in which the real cost does not far exceed the estimates, and that frequently by an amount which would have startled its projectors could they have foreseen it. The same rule applies in the daily routine of individual enterprize and domestic life. The farmer in erecting his dwelling, the mechanic in fitting his shop, and the sailor in rigging his craft, frequently find, upon squaring accounts, that their calculations have proven delusive, and their golden dreams of comfort or profit, proven either entirely deceptive, or realised at a cost beyond their ability to sustain. Then, if estimates, when made by those whose interest it is to have them scrupulously exact, are so little to be relied on, to how much less weight are they entitled when made by those whose interest and design it is to exhibit them in reference to this system in the most favourable light, for the purpose of rendering that system more palatable to its opponents. In fact, considering the pertinacity with which this Administration adheres to this project, and the system of deception by which they have so long deluded the people of this nation—the great wonder is, that they have not attempted to prove that the Sub-Treasury, instead of costing a *few thousands more*, could have been carried into operation at a cost of *many millions less* than any other system of keeping and disbursing the public money that could be devised by man.

But, even admitting the estimates of the friends of the system to be correct, so far as the present is concerned, still it must be recollected, that the increasing business and property of our country will require a daily addition to this numerous horde; and supposing a case of war, or any great national calamity befal us, requiring a direct tax, we should then have swarms of tax-gatherers, thicker than locusts of Egypt, preying upon our industry and eating out our substance, and all responsible to the Executive only. Who could withstand such a power? We have had experience on this subject already. Have we not, for the last five or six years, seen this band of office holders, amounting already to one hundred thousand, always ready marshalled for political strife? Do they not interfere in your elections, and attempt to mould public opinion to the will of their master? They are affiliated by one common bond of sympathy, the most abject obedience to the will of the Executive and servility, as the price of their bread. They always stand ready at a moment's warning to do the bidding of the President; he can, at a nod of his head, hush them into silence, or at a wave of his hand lash them into a tempest. Now they are as dumb as the daughters of Niobe, now as ready for action as the clansmen of Roderick Dhu. They have but one principle of action, and that is,

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

And shall we increase the power of the Executive, already so potent in the appointment and control of this numerous band, by the passage of such a law as this? Never, while we are mindful of the history of the past, while we appreciate our free institutions, or are sensible of the influence of gold. Another great objection to this system is that it unites the fiscal and executive departments of the

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* From an official statement from the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears that the total imports and exports of coin and bullion between the 30th September 1833 and 30th September 1834 were as follows:

Imports from all parts of the world,	$14 143,460
Exports during the same period,	1.386,578
Leaving a balance in the country of	12,753,882

† The bullion in the Bank of England, which, amounted on 31 May, 1836, to 7 732 000
Was reduced on 15th Nov 1836 to 4,933,000
See Edinburg Review for April, 1837.

‡ Some idea may be formed of the immense amount of American liabilities abroad from the following statement, from the Edinburg Review, of the outstanding acceptances, on the first of January 1837, by three of the principal American houses in England—on account of American bills.

Messrs. A	Messrs B.	Messrs C.	Total
£	£	£	£
1 559,000	1 92 .000	2 112,000	5 573,000

—being equal to $25,000,000 and it is said that the engagement of all the other American houses amounted to about as much more, amounting in the whole to about 11,000,000—or about $55,000,000 dollars.

government in the same hands; in other words, sir, it is a union of the purse and the sword. It is a cardinal maxim of all free governments, that the purse and the sword should never be united in the same hands. In England, monarchy as it is, this principle is engrafted into the very ground-work of all her legislation. The Sovereign may declare war, but it is the Commons, the Representatives of the people, who have power to say whether money shall be appropriated to carry it on. The Sovereign wields the sword, but it is the Representatives of the people who hold in their hands the purse-strings of the nation. And shall we who boast of our republican institutions,—shall we surrender without a struggle, power which is watched with such vigilance even in a monarchy? I know, sir, this objection of a union of purse and sword, is frequently ridiculed by the supporters of the system, who find it much more easy to sneer at an argument than to answer it. I was myself told the other day, that it was a hackneyed argument, fit only for the streets. But it is no more trite than true, taken in the figurative sense in which it is meant. I do not mean that the Sub-Treasury bill proposes that a tremendous sword of state, representing the power and majesty of the nation should be obtained for the puprose, which said sword should be placed in the right hand of the President by a committee of Congress,—and that all the treasure of the nation should be put in a tremendous great purse, which is to be placed in the President's left hand, by the same or another committee. I mean no such thing, and those who affect to ridicule this objection know I mean no such thing. What I mean by a union of the purse and sword, is, a union of that power which the Constitution has conferred upon Executive as commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, together with authority to see that the laws be faithfully executed, which must be done by force, in case of resistance;—and of the power to keep and disburse the public money, which the Sub-Treasury bill proposes to confer also upon the President. Perhaps I may be told that it does not propose to intrust the custody and disbursement of the public money to the President, but to officers appointed with the concurrence of the Senate. But, sir, has not the proscription of the last nine years destroyed every thing like independence in the official crops? Is it not an implied condition of acceptance of office, that the applicant must not only act, but that he must think in accordance with Executive mandates? Now, if the officers who are the depositaries of the public money received their appointments from the favour of the Executive, if they hold them at the tenure of his pleasure and are liable to lose them at his caprice—will they not be the mere creatures of his will, and will he not be in fact the custodier of the public money? But, say gentleman, the President cannot touch one cent of the public funds, as no money can be drawn from the Treasury, except by appropriation made by law. Setting aside the fact, that the possession of this immense power will soon enable him to set the law and Constitution at defiance, still there is a strong view which I have seen taken of this subject,* and which I consider entitled to the gravest consinderation. The Sub-Treasury bill of the last session, which was defeated, located the Treasury in Washington City; the spacious building now erecting there was specified by name, as the Treasury of the United States, in which iron safes, bolts and bars were to be provided for the safe keeping of the public money. So far, then, as the quantum of revenue deposited there is concerned, it could only be drawn out by law; but, for the many millions scattered throughout the country in the hands of depositaries, *that* can be moved and transmitted at the caprice the Executive, either for purposes of favoritism on the one hand, or of punishment on the other. And does any one doubt, that a corrupt executive would fail to use a few thousand whenever his interest required it, when his popularity was in danger, or when he wished to operate on an approaching election, upon the issue of which the duration of his power depended? relying in the meantime, upon a servile majority in Congress, which he might happen to have, to defend him from responsibility? No matter how much this objection may be ridiculed by those who can meet argument with denunciation only, still I insist that the passage of this bill will virtually consummate the union of the purse and sword.

History has taught us a lesson on this subject also—a lesson never to be forgotten, for it is one which is written in characters of blood. The decline and fall of the mighty nations which have preceded us, present one continued and desperate struggle on the part of those whom the law has entrusted with executive power, to obtain control over the finances of their country; for the sword has always proved harmless in the hands of the usurper, till violence or fraud has obtained the means wherewith to reward the agents of his ambition. Hence we always see that the first step of the usurper is to clutch the nation's treasure. Sylla, when he drenched the streets of Rome in patrician blood, consummated his violence by plundering the temples of the Gods of the treasures which superstition had been contributing for ages, in order to obtain gold to pay his legions. The daring declaration of Cæsar, when forcing his way at the point of the sword to the public treasury, is well known. "Arms and laws do not flourish together," said he to the Tribune who guarded it, and who spoke to him of the law relative to the custody of the public treasury. And sir, pass this Sub-Treasury bill,—grant to the executive the custody and control of the public funds; and you give up freely and gratuitously what no nation ever yet surrendered without a deadly struggle, and no tyrant ever yet obtained without violence and blood-shed. And when at some future day, you shall see ambition leagued with such corruption as now exists, for the destruction of this fair fabric of freedom,—nay, more, when you shall see liberty gasping at a tyrant's feet, it will then be too late to speak of the restrictions of the Constitution and the laws. You will then receive the same answer that Metellus did from Cæsar, "Arms and laws do not flourish together."

But, sir, admitting there was nothing to fear from the ambitious designs of the Executive; still I object further, that the public money would not be safe in the custody of these tools of power. How many inducements would be held out to the collecting officer to use the public money for his own private purpose? Suppose in a moment of misfortune, he sees his wife and his helpless children reduced to want, think you he could resist the temptation? If so, he must have a heart of adamant. Suppose he discovers an opportunity of making a profitable speculation, with a prospect of a speedy return of his venture; would he not be willing to risk it for that once, hoping thereby to realize sufficient to make his old age comfortable? He is but little acquainted with the human heart who thinks he would not. But suppose he be dishonest, which is the more reasonable supposition, judging from the character of the vile vermin who are now occupying the highest offices in the land, what guaranty have you for the safety of the public monies? Will you restrain him by requiring security? This notion of security is perfectly ridiculous. What protection to the public interest has it afforded heretofore in the many defalcations which have taken place? Besides, an Executive who is disposed to connive at a preconcerted embezzlement of the public funds, could at any time concentrate an amount of money in the hands of one officer, ten times the amount of that for which he is required to give bond. Suppose farther, that an important election is pending, and the collecting officer believes that by the use of a few hundreds or thousands he can sway the public mind and thereby recommend himself to the further favor of the Executive, think you he would not be apt to run the risk? Experience has taught us a lesson on this subject. Although by the law, as it has heretofore existed, collectors of public money were required to make deposites in bank within a very short time after collection, thus holding the money in their hands only temporarily, yet it appears from an official communication to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury which I hold in my hand, that fifty two of the most prominent defaulters have failed for an amount exceeding one million of dollars. And this, let it be recollected, is only a partial list of defaulting sub-treasurers who have swindled the public of their money. Now, if there has been so much defalcation by those who are only entrusted temporarily with the public funds, what are we to expect from those who become permanent depositaries, when the chances and danger of detection will be so much more remote? In fact, sir, we hardly receive a mail in this city but it brings the intelligence of some tremendous defalcation. A very short time since we received information that the late collector of New York was discovered to be a defaulter, and a few days after we received further news that the United States attorney, the agent of the law for bringing the former to justice, had eloped with another portion of the national treasure. This, sir, is only a foretaste of that scene of embezzlement and plunder, which will result from the establishment of this sub-treasury project

[Here Mr. Rayner gave way for the committee to rise.]

(Conclusion in our next.)

* See Mr Clay's speech, at the last session of Congress, on the Sub Treasury.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, March 18.

Daniel W. Courts, esq the present Treasurer of this state, is appointed Consul of the United States for the port of Mantanzas, in the Island of Cuba.

Our necessary attention to other portions of our business during the past week, has occasioned a delay in the publication of this number. We hope to redeem the time during the next week; after which we shall expect to issue the Recorder regularly every Thursday morning.

Mr. Rayner's Speech.—In our preceding columns will be found a portion of the very able speech of Mr. Rayner, delivered at the late session of our Legislature on the Instruction resolutions. Its interesting nature will insure an attentive perusal. It will be concluded in our next.

The large space occupied by Mr. Rayner's speech, has crowded out Mr. Stanley's triumphant reply to Dr. Duncan. It shall, however, appear in our next.

It is gratifying to perceive, from the late accounts, that affairs on our northeastern border are assuming a more pacific appearance Maine does not seem at all disposed to withdraw her troops; but Sir John Harvey is holding back apparently with the intention of awaiting orders from his government.

No information has yet been received of the appointment of a special Minister. Mr. Webster, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Cambreleng, are among the persons spoken of for the appointment. It is said that the whole delegation in Congress, from Massachusetts Maine and, have unanimously recommended the appointment of Mr. Webster.

The American Museum.—The March number of this work has just been received. We have before expressed a favorable opinion of this work, and can now say that its worth seems to increase with its age. Our readers are referred to the prospectus for the second volume in another part of this paper. Subscriptions for it will be received at this office, where a specimen number can be seen.

The Raleigh Standard is beginning to think that "discretion is the better part of valor;" hence he seems to manifest a willingness to let us have "the last word." Well, we are content. In penning our paragraphs, we have a more important end in view than to elicit remarks from the editor of the Standard; and though he do not even so much as answer "booh!" we shall, as we find opportunity, continue to expose here and there one at least of the many errors, and frauds, and perversions of facts, and deceptious statements, with which the columns of that print are crowded. The editor of the Standard is mistaken if he supposes any great portion of "the good people of Orange" are "miserable dupes" either "of federal whiggery" or of "locofoco humbuggery;" neither do they suffer themselves to be dictated to by *any* "leader" as to what is proper for them to read. They may sometimes be led into error by artful appeals to their prejudices, or they may be betrayed by the false professions of designing and interested politicians; but they are kept down by no "Turkish despotism," and have discernment enough to see the light when it breaks in upon them. The editor of the Standard will therefore find, that a "pish from his pan" will not be taken as a sufficient answer by many of the good people even of his own party, to the plain and sober statements which we shall continue sometimes to lay before them. The Standard, in verification of the portrait which the patriotic Dr Franklin knew so well how to draw, may be so blind as to suppose "his side always right," and ours "stark naught;" but he may rest assured that very many of his readers are able to see more clearly, and *will* see through much of his duplicity and trick. He may "foam with censure," or "rave with applause," but the omnipotence of truth will be sure to prevail over him. The odour which he informs us the Standard has acquired in "a certain section," should be a warning to him. Such odour is not often acquired without cause. Week after week the editor of the Standard has endeavored to impress upon its readers the belief that Mr. Clay favors abolitionism; and that they may not be undeceived, he refuses to publish the speech of that able statesman, which, more than every thing else, is calculated to put down the spirit of abolitionism. Does this display a love of truth? Again: the Standard has published the scurrilous letter of Dr. Duncan, villifying and slandering Mr Stanly; yet says not a word of the dignified reply of that gentleman, which, by the testimony of more than twenty members of Congress, of all parties, completely nullifies Dr. Duncan. In this does the editor show an abhorrence of falsehood? But these are only specimens, of which the Standard affords a multitude. In this state of the case the editor should not complain if he is suspected of paying undue court to the "Father of Lies."

MAINE DIFFICULTY.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, March 7.

From Maine the news is assuming a more peaceable aspect. Sir John Harvey appears not at all disposed to precipitate the crisis; and it is now stated that he has sent an especial messenger to Governor Fairfield to confer with him respecting a conventional boundary line, to remain till the two governments can agree upon the real line, or upon a conventional boundary line. Letters from Bangor say that Mr English, the messenger, passed through that town. There is no truth, as I wrote you previously, in the stories of the British regiment advancing by the way of Madawaska, and the 800 British fusileers at Halifax from Cork. Mr. English contradicts the report.

Sir John Harvey has sent some of his companies up to the Grand Falls, a good way north of the Aroostock, and exhibits no intention of making any movement upon the Maine forces. The Kennebec militia marched into Bangor on Sunday, with their artillery and long train of wagons, and with drum and fife, created quite a sensation on a New England Sabbath. Sir John Colborne, it is positively stated by the Montreal Herald, will send no troops to Sir John Harvey at the present, though earnestly solicited by him. It is highly probable that Sir John Colborne thinks his force but barely sufficient to keep the Canadas quiet.

The protocol or memorandum of the British Minister and the United States Secretary of State had reached Augusta, but not officially. Another messenger was expected from Governor Fairfield. The protocol did not seem to give satisfaction, and Maine was making no movement towards stopping the advance of her militia.

Important trial.—On Monday the 4th, the case between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, came up before the Supreme Court in this city, Judge Rogers on the bench. The morning was consumed in endeavors to empannel a jury. The pannel having been exhausted, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, when the jury was selected. Josiah Randall, Esq. commenced his opening of the case. Among other distinguished gentlemen of the bar, the Hon. W. C. Preston, of South Carolina, will appear for one of the parties, and Mr. Wood, of New York, for the other.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last, opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Scull & wife *v* Jernegan, in Equity, from Hertford, directing a decree for the Plaintiffs.

Also, in Rainey *v* Patterson, *et al.* in Equity, from Orange, directing a reference.

Also in Bunting *v* Ricks, in Equity, from Nash, directing an inquiry.

Also in Allison *v* Mushat, in Equity, from Iredell, directing an inquiry.

Also, in Warsden's Adm. *v* Sherrard, in Equity, from Wayne, directing a reference.

DANIEL, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Leonard *v* Malloy, in Equity, from Anson, dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in Jonhston *v* England, from Moore, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in *Den ex dem.* King *v* Featherston, from Buncombe, directing a new trial.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Lindsay *v* Coble, in Equity, from Guilford, directing an inquiry.

Also, in Mushat *v* Moore, from Iredell, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Phillips *v* Turner, in Equity, from Orange, recommitting the report.

Also, in Shober *v* Hauser, from Guilford, reversing the judgment below.

Also in Shutt *v* Carlos, in Equity, from Chatham, directing the bill to be dismissed.

Also, in State *v* Manuel, from Sampson, affirming the judgment below, with directions to admit the defendant to the benefit of the Act of the last Session providing for taking the insolvent debtor's oath for fines.

RULES.

The Judges of the Supreme Court find it necessary, as well for the accommodation of those who have occasion to attend the Court, as for the efficient discharge of their own duties, to establish and publish the following Rules:

All applicants for admission to the Bar must present themselves for examination during the first seven days of the term.

All causes which shall be docketted before the eighth day of the term, shall stand for trial in the course of that term. Appeals, permitted to be docketted after the first seven days of the term, shall be tried or continued at that term at the option of the Appellee. In all other causes brought up afterwards, either party will be entitled to a continuance.

The Court will not *call* causes for trial before the 8th day of the term, but will enter upon the trial of any cause, in the mean time, which the parties or their counsel may be desirous to try.

On the eighth day of the term, the Court will call over the calender of all the causes, and then, but not afterwards, but by the general consent of the Bar, a precedence may be given to causes, in which gentlemen attending from a distance are concerned, over causes on any of the dockets. But unless this change be made, and subject to this change only, the Court will proceed regularly with the dockets, first with the State, next the Equity, and finally the Law docket.

When causes are called for trial by the Court, they must be then either argued, submitted or continued, except under special and peculiar circumstances to be shown to the Court, and except that Equity causes under a Rule of Reference may be kept open a reasonable time for the coming in of Reports and the filing and arguing of Exceptions.

*** Editors of Newspapers in this state are requested to give the above Rules an insertion.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed at the Third Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

An act making appropriations in part for the support of government for 1839.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for 1839.

An act making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for 1839.

An act making appropriations for building a pier at the northern extremity of Winnebago Lake, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to require the Judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said state," approved June 18, 1830.

An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

An act to amend the act of the 3d March, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act to amend the judicial system of the United States," and for other purposes.

An act to prohibit the giving or accepting, within the district of Columbia, of a challenge to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof.

An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

An act in amendment of the act respecting the judicial system of the United States.

An act to reorganize the district courts of the United States in the state of Alabama.

An act to provide for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America and Texas for marking the boundary between them.

An act to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida.

An act to revive and extend an act to authorize the issuing of treasury notes to meet the current expenses of the government, approved 21st May, 1838.

An act to repeal the proviso to the 2d section of an act approved 3d March, 1837, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims of the United States against certain banks.

An act to amend an act to reorganize the district courts of the United States in Mississippi, approved June 18, 1838.

An act providing for paying three companies of militia in the state of Indiana, called into the service of the United States.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers," approved April 16, 1818.

An act giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States in certain cases against invasion and for other purposes.

An act providing for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.

An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

An act to repeal the second section of an act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereof to the General Land Office, approved July 7, 1838.

An act further to regulate the transportation of the mail upon rail-roads.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase a tract of land belonging to the heirs of John Harris, deceased, being within the limits of the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

A resolution to authorize the purchase of an island in the river Delaware, called the Pea Patch, and for other purposes.

A resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to George Washington Lafayette, the son, and to the surviving family of Gen. Lafayette.

A resolution for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peter's and Mississippi Rivers.

A resolution authorizing certain certificates of deposite to be cancelled and reissued.

A resolution for the distribution in part of the Madison papers.

Acts relating to the Territories.

An act to define and establish the eastern boundary line of the territory of Iowa.

An act to authorize the election or appointment of certain officers in the territory of Iowa, and for other purposes.

An act to alter and amend the organic law of the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa.

An act to authorize the construction of a road from Dubuque, in the territory of Iowa, to the northern boundary of the state of Missouri, and for other purposes.

A resolution to fix the salary of the physician to the penitentiary in the district of Columbia.

An act giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Virginia Legislature to amend the act incorporating the Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad Company.

An act for the relief of certain officers of the Florida militia.

An act for the relief of the Brothertown Indians, in the territory of Wisconsin.

An act making a donation of land to the territory of Iowa, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon.

An act granting to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa the same compensation as by law is given to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

An act to authorize the construction of certain improvements in the territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

An act for the improvement and survey of certain rivers, and the repair of certain roads in Florida.

An act to provide for the erection of a new jail in the city of Washington, district of Columbia.

An act to provide for the erection of public buildings in Florida.

A resolution authorizing the opening of an alley and the execution of certain deeds in the city of Washington.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to establish a criminal court in the district of Columbia."

A resolution directing the manner in which certain laws of the district of Columbia shall be executed.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the penitentiary in the district of Columbia.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the corporation of the city of Washington over the Potomac bridge.

An act to prevent the abatement of suits and actions now pending in which the Bank of Columbia, in Georgetown, may be a party.

An act supplemental to the act granting certain city lots to the corporation of the Columbian College for the purposes therein mentioned, approved the 14th July, 1832.

Baden Corn.—We are glad to learn, that a gentleman of Robeson country has secured 40 or 50 bushels of seed of this celebrated Corn, for the use of himself and neighbours. The accounts of its great yield, should make all planters anxious to procure it for seed, in preference to the common seed. It is generally known, we presume, that it takes its name from the gentleman who, by a long course of experiments, always selecting the most prolific and luxuriant of his crop for seed, gradually improved his stock so much that his corn yielded from six to twelve ears to the stalk. We have seen well authenticated statements of its yielding at the rate of 218 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. This, of course, was from the richest land, and with the most skilful cultivation. But if such a crop *can be* made, will it not be better for our farmers to cultivate less land, and to manure and cultivate it well? *Fay. Obs.*

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
14 Thursday.	6 8	5 52	
15 Friday.	6 6	5 54	
16 Saturday.	6 5	5 55	
17 Sunday.	6 4	5 56	
18 Monday.	6 3	5 57	
19 Tuesday.	6 2	5 58	
20 Wednesday	6 1	5 59	

D. H. M.
Last 8 6 18 morn
New 15 8 58 morn
First 23 0 14 morn
Full 29 6 1 after

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A SMALL supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by
A. PARKS.
March 14. 61—

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.
HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 13. 61—tf

Prospectus of the Second Volume
OF THE
American Museum
OF
Literature and the Arts.
A Monthly Magazine, embellished with Steel Portraits.

ON the 1st of January, 1839, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This Magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct, profit, and please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of solid interest upon Science, Literature, History, Biography, and Morals. Reviews and literary criticisms, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It also contains short reviews of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by lighter articles such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions to the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers—

Rev Dr Beasley, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J. H. Clinch, David Hoffman, esq. W. G. Simms, Charles West Thompson, T. R. Holland, H. T. Tuckerman, E. A. Poe Professor Fisher of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. B Tappan, Mrs Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury. Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to aid us.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country. Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers,—although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES.—Portraits on steel, by a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—The American Museum is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price $5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for $15. We shall be happy to receive applications, *post paid*, for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed. All communications must be *post paid*, and directed to the editors.

Travelling Agents greatly needed.
BROOKS & SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors.
Baltimore, January, 1838. 61—

Attention!

THE Hillsborough Company of Militia are hereby ordered to attend at the court house, on Saturday the 13th of April next, at 11 o'clock, for drill muster and court martial.
By order of the Captain,
CHARLES S. WARREN, o. s.
March 4. 60—

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

THAT LITTLE SONG.

BY CATHARINE H. WATERMAN.

Sing me again that little song,
Oh! sing it once again?
A thousand buried memories rise
Before its simple strain.

I heard it when a happy child
Amid a merry throng,
From gleesome voices long since hush'd;
Oh! sing that little song!

I see again the bright green sward
Whereon we gladly play'd,
I hear again the echoing sound,
Their little footsteps made.

Their voices like a ringing shell
Are murmuring in mine ears,
And not a single eye is dim
With sorrow, or with tears.

Hither they come, the rose lip'd ones,
In many a sister pair,
Whilst the rich music of their hearts,
Swell out upon the air.

Oh! through the long, long lapse of years,
They greet me once again,
Those young companions of my mirth,
Waked by that simple strain.

Heed not the tears within mine eyes,
Whilst the quick memories throng
Of other days upon my heart,
Oh! sing that little song.

Of the Folly of trying to please Every Body.

There is a happy medium betwixt the heartless disposition to please nobody, and the absurd aim to please every body; and fortunate are they who find this middle line, and keep to it so steadily as seldom to run into the extreme on either side.

It is no good sign to be indifferent with respect to what the world thinks or says of us, since it would argue either a fulness of pride or a total lack of sensibility This would be the character of such indifference, were it real; but, in truth, it is mere affectation or pretence. If we except those that are at the very bottom of the scale of human life, and only a small proportion even of them, it may be fairly concluded that no man nor woman, is altogether indifferent about the good or bad opinion of fellow beings. So far from it, the few who lay claim to this amiable distinction, have been found, generally speaking, peculiarly rancorous and vindictive toward such as had merely spoken disrespectfully of their talents. No authors, for example, have writhed with more agony under the merited lash of criticism, or been more jealous and vindictive, than some of those who pretended to look down with cold scorn upon the whole fraternity of critics.

Social qualities and feelings are among the primitive ingredients of our nature, and to divest ourselves of them would be to divest ourselves of humanity itself. They are rather to be cherished and cultivated, every way, and by all lawful means. It is not only right but laudable, to wish to be generally esteemed and beloved—to cultivate friendship—to avoid giving unnecessary offence—and to conform to the feelings and customs of those about us, so far as may be done with a good conscience, and consistently with one's personal circumstances. It is not only right but laudable, to make it a part of our own pleasure to please others; and when we are compelled to differ with them, to do it, if possible, without rancour or bitterness.

There is such a thing as a union of condescension and firmness; and a happy thing it is. To condescend in the things indifferent, in things trivial, in things that touch not the conscience, nor seriously harm or endanger one's earthly interest and welfare; and meanwhile to go not a step father for any persuasion whatever; no, not to please one's nearest friends—*that* is the golden mean.

As some pretend to care for none, there are others who, on the other hand, try to please all, by becoming—not in its best sense—"all things to all men." Some do this not from selfish designs altogether; and others from a too yielding temper. These last cannot bear, in any case, to be opposed or to oppose: and so they readily fall in with the sentiments and views of their present company, and side with every man they meet. Often this pliability of mind or temper is owing to a sort of amiable weakness, but it is destructive of all respectability of character.

I know not how to illustrate this point better than by the following story, which as to substance and path, may be regarded as undoubtedly true.

Some very long time since, Parson M——, of Massachusetts (then a British colony,) being at Boston, bought him a wig there, and returning home, wore it at church the next sabbath. As a wig of such a size and shape was quite a novelty in that obscure place, it gave offence to almost the whole congregation, who, both male and female, repaired the next day to their minister's house, and stated their complaint, the burden of which was, that the wig was one of the Boston *notions*, and had the look of fashion and pride. The good-natured minister, thereupon, brought it forth, and bade them fashion it to their own liking. This task they set about in good earnest, and with the help of scissors, cropped off lock after lock, till at last they all declared themselves satisfied—save one,—who alleged, that wearing any wig at all, was in his opinion, a breach of the commandment, which saith, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath." This last objector Mr. M—— silenced, by convincing him that the wig, in the condition it then was, did not resemble any thing either above or below.

Even so fares it with the characters that make it their aim to please every body. Slashed on this side and on that, and twisted into every shape and out of all shape, they finally come to the condition of his reverence's wig.

THE MAN THAT FORGOT TO LOOK UP.

I am going to tell you an old story. I suppose you have heard it before; but I want to say something about it that you have never heard. There was a man who used to go into his neighbor's field to steal corn. What do you suppose he went in the night for? Because he thought nobody would see him. Did he think right? Let us see. One night, he took his little boy along with him, to hold the bag while he put in the corn. The Bible says, "Train up a child in the way he should go." Was that man doing so with his little boy? But how do you think he felt, when he got to the place where the corn was? He was afraid some one would see him—because he knew he was doing wrong. And what do you suppose he did? Before he began to pull the corn, he looked this way and that way, to see if any body was looking at him. "Father," said the little boy, "you forgot to look some where." "Where?—where!" said the father. "You forgot to *look up*, to see whether *God was looking at you*." The thought that GOD was looking at him, so frightened the man, that he ran away as fast as he could, without stealing the corn.

Whenever *you* are afraid somebody will see what you are doing, always remember first to LOOK UP; and if you are going to do any thing that you would not like to have GOD see, you had better run away as fast as you can—for God can see in the dark as well as in the light; and from his piercing eye you cannot hide yourself. Always remember these four words—"THOU, GOD, SEEST ME!" A man who was shut up in prison, told a minister, that if he had remembered these words, it would have saved him twenty-five years' imprisonment, and another said it would have saved his father's life, himself from being shut up in prison as long as he lived; for he *shot his father, because he forgot that God was looking at him.*

Episcopal Recorder.

Beautiful Sentiment.—The late eminent judge, Sir Allan Park, once said at a public meeting in the city of London: "We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from which they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object round us which does not wear a mark, not a being or a thing which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian hope is on it, not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity, not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and healthful parts to the Gospel."

Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber having been duly qualified as the administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed, of John Fann, deceased, will, in pursuance of the provisions of said will, offer for sale, at public auction, at Chapel Hill, on Thursday the 28th day of this present month,

Thirty-one Valuable Negroes,

Men, Women, and Children. The sale will be continued until all are sold. The terms are, six months credit, purchasers giving bond and good security.

N. J. KING, *Adm'r. &c.*

March 1. 59—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at the February term of Orange County Court, 1839, been qualified as Administrator on the Estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and produce their accounts duly authenticated, as required by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

W. H. THOMPSON, *Adm'r.*

February 26. 59—

Strays.

TAKEN up by John C. Douglas, living on the Oxford Road, about seven miles from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 9th inst. one SOW and five SHOATS, marked as follows, viz. one spotted Sow, with a slit in each ear, one Shoat marked with a crop and under bit in the right ear and over bit in the left, and four Shoats unmarked valued at eight dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

February 13. 57—3w

Look at This.

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the state that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Jan 21 56—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William E. Anderson, I shall offer for sale Phillis, A NEGRO WOMAN, at the store of Samuel S. Tate, on the 18th instant.

JAMES WEBB, *Trustee.*

March 1. 59—2w

WANTED,

A FIRST rate Journeyman Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

Apply to the subscriber, living six miles north of M'Cuistin, Trolinger & Co.'s Cotton Factory.

WILLEY MURRAY.

February 20. 58—

HILLSBOROUGH Female Academy.

THE undersigned Trustees of the Hillsborough Female Academy, have the pleasure to announce to Parents and Guardians, that the exercises of this institution commenced on the 24th January, for the present session, under the charge of its efficient and accomplished principal, Miss Maria L. Spear. The services of this lady for several years past, have been such as to meet the highest expectations of the Trustees, and to deserve for this Academy as great a portion of public patronage as has been extended to any similar institution in the state.

Miss Spear has associated with herself in the task of instruction, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, whose talents and skill in the departments of Music, Drawing and Painting have been fully tested and are of the highest order.

A gentleman who is a native of France and every way qualified, will give lessons in the French Language to such as may desire it.

The Trustees can with confidence recommend this Seminary to all who wish their daughters and wards to become scholars, and to have their morals anxiously guarded and their manners properly formed; the personal accomplishments and moral culture of the students being no less objects of attention on the part of the Teachers, than their improvement in Literature.

The studies of each class are as follows, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition, constitute the studies of the first and second classes; the same branches of learning, with the exception of the five last named, form the studies of the third class and the fourth class, which is the lowest in the school, study Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic, as the progress of the scholar justifies.

TERMS OF TUITION.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
Music, on the Piano or Guitar,	$25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French,	15 00
Working on Canvass,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
WILLIAM CAIN,
CAD. JONES, Sen'r.,
P. H. MANGUM,
HUGH WADDELL,
NATHAN HOOKER,
STEPHEN MOORE,
TRUSTEES.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks.

February 13. 57—

JOURNAL OF THE American Silk Society, AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the Silk cause in the United States

Under the latter resolution the subscribe has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal to be published by the Society. And now, with not the least abatement of that fondness (not to say passion) for rural life, and all its pursuits which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to deserve new ones by the most assiduous endeavors (not incompatible with strict attention to his official duties) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment; and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk, and every thing connected with its production, and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the Journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *Agriculture, Horticulture*, and *Rural* and *Domestic Economy* Hence the adjunctive title "Rural Economist."

J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form Each number will contain thirty two pages printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal, will please collect at once and transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS

Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GIDEON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary to the Society

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Staples, and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

February, 1839. 58—

ORANGE HOTEL. Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41tf—

Education.

THE subscriber has procured the service of the Rev. J. W. YORK, in his school, located five miles east of Hillsborough, in a private, healthy section of country.

The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Book Keeping.

Board and Tuition will not exceed thirty six dollars per session of five months. School will commence on the 15th instant; Students can enter at any time during the session.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 13. 43—

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions, the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her schools, and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22 51—

Mantua Making.

THE subscriber having located herself in Hillsborough, respectfully informs the ladies of this place and its vicinity, that she is prepared to execute any kind of work in her line in the latest and most fashionable style Her residence is at the Union Hotel

ANN JOHNSON.

February 6 56

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, as no longer indulgence need be expected.

WM. DUSKIN, *Ex'r.*

February 6 56—3wp

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or to JAMES MEBANE, Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23. 51—

CHINA, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR, *No. 79, Water Street,*

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in sets, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of Common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the Mercantile Community generally in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

New York, January 8. 54—

House and Lot *For Sale---in Hillsborough.*

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a bound boy by the name of HIRAM PARKS. He is about nineteen years old, moderately well grown, spare built, and pale countenance. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no thanks will be tendered, nor expenses paid. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent on such as may

W. BRANNOCK.

January 30. 49—

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

He would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own, and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1839.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Wheat and Flour.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a full supply of Family Flour, by the barrel or load. The highest price given for Wheat, at his mill.

THOMA W. HOLDEN.

January 12. 53

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8 18—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms

July 12 21—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. AVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 37—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance, and it will be continued.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first and seventy five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.